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"The Duke of Buckingham said, that he did not wish to descant upon the difficulties and distress with which the country had to contend—they were self-evident. They had been alluded to in the speech from the throne, and it was not necessary for him to paint them in deeper colours. It was not his wish to do so; on the contrary, he wished that a discreet, sober, steady view might be taken of them, and that not a moment might be lost in doing so, in order that steps might be taken to change that system which had, for a series of years past, constituted the source from which these difficulties had flowed. These difficulties had existed ever since the year 1793, since which period the system had been working, and succeeded in effecting a variation from prosperity to distress, from distress up to prosperity, and from prosperity down again to distress; and it was his conviction that *nothing but a departure from that system could ultimately save the country*. He was quite certain that nothing had led to the present situation of the country but the state of the currency: in that alone were their Lordships to look for the real cause of the evil."—DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S SPEECH, IN THE LORDS, 21 Nov. 1826.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE New Parliament met on the 13th instant. On the 21st inst. the King, in person, opened the Session with the following speech from the throne:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have called you together at this time for the special purpose of communicating to you the measure which I judged it necessary to take in the month of September, for the admission into the ports of the United Kingdom of certain sorts of foreign grain, not then admissible by law.

I have directed a copy of the Or-

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ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.



der in Council issued on that occasion to be laid before you; and I confidently trust that you will see sufficient reason for giving your sanction to the provisions of that Order, and for carrying them into effectual execution.

I have great satisfaction in being able to inform you, that the hopes entertained at the close of the last session of Parliament, respecting the termination of the war in the Burmese territories, have been fulfilled, and that a peace has been concluded in that quarter highly honourable to the British arms, and to the councils of the British Government in India.

I continue to receive from all foreign Powers assurances of their earnest desire to cultivate the relations of peace and friendly understanding with me.

I am exerting myself with unremitting anxiety, either singly, or in conjunction with my allies, as well to arrest the progress of existing hostilities, as to prevent the interruption of peace in different parts of the world.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the estimates for

the ensuing year to be prepared, and they will in due time be laid before you.

I will take care that they shall be formed with as much attention to economy as the exigencies of the public service will permit.

The distress which has pervaded the commercial and manufacturing classes of my subjects, during the last months, has affected some important branches of the revenue. But I have the satisfaction of informing you, that there has been no such diminution in the internal consumption of the country, as to excite any apprehensions that the great sources of our wealth and prosperity have been impaired.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have deeply sympathized with the sufferings which have been for some time past so severely felt in the manufacturing districts of the country.

I have contemplated, with great satisfaction, the exemplary patience with which those sufferings have been generally borne.

The depression under which the trade and manufactures of the country have been labouring has abated

more slowly than I had thought myself warranted in anticipating. But I retain a firm expectation that this abatement will be progressive, and that the time is not distant when, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the commerce and industry of the united kingdom will have resumed their wonted activity.

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This, to be sure, is the most unmeaning mass of words that ever were thrown together! The ministers have been (out of doors) so baffled and battered and badgered; they have had their fingers so rapped, their toes so trod upon, their noses so pulled, that the poor devils are as shy as rats that have got out of a gin with the loss of tail or foot. What a lucky thing for them, that “the gentlemen opposite” are at a still lower ebb than they! If there were any body, for whom the people cared a straw, opposed to them, they must quit their places instantly; but, the real fact is this: all men of sense are fully convinced, that a total change in the paper system is wanted: in this all men

of sense agree with his Grace the Duke of Buckingham; but, at the same time, no man of sense can see in the “Opposition,” as it is called, anybody who seems to wish for such change. On the contrary, amongst the people, who pretend to be opposed to the Ministers, who call themselves *liberals*, we find the lowest and most greedy gamblers, and upholders of the paper-system. This is the true cause why the Ministers sit as safely in their seats as the Judges do, or as the King does. There are men enough; there are millions to complain of the Ministers; but, when the question is put: “Will you have these men, or will you have JOSEPH HUME, the Greek Commissioner, and his colleagues?” When this question is put, a shake of the head is the answer. The present men would not, at any rate, menace the government if it refused to take its discount stock back at par! Yes, this is the true cause of the safe and quiet

state, in which the Ministers exist, no matter whether in prosperity, or adversity. Bad as men may think of them, *they think worse of their political opponents*: I can answer for myself: I think worse of their opponents: and I am convinced, that this is the case with a vast majority of the people, even of those who are the most discontented with their measures.

In the House of Lords, there was *no division* on the address in answer to the speech; but, there was a speech from the Duke of Buckingham well worth about ten thousand divisions of that ludicrous description the *Greek Commissioner* caused in the other House. I think it necessary, at this time, to be rather particular in my account of what passed at this opening of the parliament. In the Lords as well as in t'other place, the address was, as usual, an *echo* to the speech, and a most empty echo it was. In

the Lords, LORD KING moved an amendment, but did not divide the House on it. It was as follows:

We trust that a steady adherence to just and liberal principles of policy will prevent a repetition of those distresses, which, in the course of the last ten years, have repeatedly and severely afflicted all classes of your Majesty's subjects.

We have observed, with the utmost anxiety, those vicissitudes in the state and condition of the landed, commercial, and manufacturing interests, those alternate seasons of prosperity and adversity, of a short and fallacious prosperity, followed by wide-spread calamity and ruin, so unusual and so unnatural in a period of profound peace. We cannot avoid comparing the condition of all the great leading interests of the country during the last ten years of peace, and contrasting it with the uninterrupted prosperity and comfort enjoyed by all classes of our fellow-subjects during the ten years which followed the conclusion of the American war. At that period the civil and military establishments were fixed on the most economical scale of expense, the advantages of our insular situation were duly appreciated, a state of peace was then a state also of repose from unnecessary taxation; the wise economy which afforded ease to the subject, prepared at the same time for the Government the

means of those astonishing exertions which were called forth in the course of the last war. At the present time, with a taxation exceeding fifty millions, little, if any, progress has been made in the reduction of the national debt; and with a peace establishment of twenty millions, nearly quadruple that of the former peace, we fear that from the state of our finances this kingdom is very ill prepared to resist the aggressions of foreign States.

During the former peace, the prohibitory system did not apply in practice to the most important article of produce—to the trade in corn. The ports of Great Britain were then constantly open to the admission of foreign wheat, at a low and almost nominal duty; and at no period of our history did the landed interest, as well as the whole community, enjoy greater security and prosperity. The existing laws which prohibit the importation of foreign corn, except when the price of grain shall have risen to an extravagant height in the home market, are found to be highly detrimental to the public prosperity. They cause an unnecessary waste of labour in the cultivation of poor lands; they enhance the cost of food; they diminish the profit of stock; they have a strong tendency to drive capital abroad; they are most injurious to trade, by limiting the beneficial exchange of foreign raw produce with the manufactured produce of British industry; they encourage the establishment of rival

manufactures in foreign countries; and lastly, they are unjust, inasmuch as they prevent the people from obtaining a supply of the first necessary of life, at the cheapest market.

During the former peace, and until the unfortunate era of 1797, the currency of the country was in a more fixed and perfect state, being composed, in a large proportion, of the lawful gold coin of the realm, not in its nature liable to excessive issue and sudden contractions; we have since endured all the evils arising from a large, and in many instances, from an insecure circulation of paper, creating at one time, by an undue extension, an artificial and delusive prosperity, and producing at another time, most sudden and severe reverses, destructive alike to property and industry. In the course of ten years of uninterrupted peace, we have observed, with the utmost pain, the frequent recurrence of a state of calamity and ruin, unexampled in the midst of war, and feel convinced, that the only substantial security for the future, will be found in reducing and retrenching the public expenditure, in the full and entire restoration of a secure currency, by the removal of all traces of those innovations in our monetary system, made in 1797; together with such additional securities as may be necessary to place all that part of the currency, consisting of the promissory notes of private bankers, on a solid foundation; and above all, in a repeal of the corn-laws, and in the

abolition of all that is still suffered to remain of the *impolitic prohibitory system*, which sacrifices the interests of the many to the few, and favours the producers, at the expense of the great body of consumers, who are the community at large.

Before I notice what passed further in the Lords, it will be best to notice what took place in the Commons. After a speech from Mr. BROUGHAM and one from Mr. CANNING, the GREAT GREEK COMMISSIONER rose, and with just as cool a look as ever! Just as if LURIOTTIS, ELLICE, BOWRING, BURDETT, and the rest of the "Philhellenes" had never been heard of! The MORNING CHRONICLE says, that the COMMISSIONER could *hardly be heard* on account of the "*noise in the House*"; and the OLD TIMES says, that he was heard with evident impatience and reluctance. Indeed, I know, from the report of an eye and ear witness, that, from a very *full house*, he nearly brought it to an empty one! The members *fell to talking to each other out loud*, and they

kept moving about, and going away, and making such a noise, that it was very difficult to collect what he said. But, his *coolness* was astonishing to all beholders! His love of the *fame of Scotland* seems to have braced his nerves. Some say, that the weakness, which causes *blushing*, comes from the *liver*; and, every body says, that no one returns from India with a liver. At any rate, the COMMISSIONER displayed, upon this occasion, as much true *Caledonian courage* as ever was witnessed by mortal man. He kept on talking, in his usual style and manner, for a long while: until, indeed, he had seen the members present reduced from more than *three hundred* to *one hundred and thirty-one*! He, at last, *divided the House*, and had *twenty-four members to vote with him* for what he termed "*an amendment*," and which was in the following words:

That we rejoice with His Majesty in the happy understanding that subsists between His Majesty and Foreign Powers; and confide in the

continuance of a peace which it promises for many years to be the interest both of the Sovereigns and the Nations to maintain. And we the more rejoice in this state of public affairs, because it takes away all ground and pretext for maintaining a large standing army, which we cannot help regarding with extreme jealousy, as being contrary to the spirit of our institutions.

That we should ill discharge the duty we owe to His Majesty, if we did not direct his most serious attention to the present condition of his faithful people, which we are bound to represent as one of grievous suffering and privation, unequalled, perhaps, in this country; and as inconsistent with its peace as with its happiness and prosperity.

That the situation of the country, with an embarrassed trade, a greatly declining revenue, and an enormous debt, does not warrant the longer continuance of the expense at present incurred in the support of the pensions, sinecures, and the different establishments of His Majesty's Government.

That we most respectfully represent to His Majesty, that an excessive taxation, disproportionate to the reduced value of property, and to the diminished return for the capital employed in the land, in manufactures, and in commerce, is a principal cause of the existing distresses; and in order to relieve His Majesty's loyal, peaceable, and suffering people, his faithful Commons will proceed im-

mediately to the examination and revision of every establishment at home and abroad, from the highest to the lowest, with the view of effecting the largest possible reductions consistent with the security of the Commonwealth.

To assure His Majesty that we fully appreciate the progress made by the late Parliament in removing the restrictions on Trade and Commerce. But we, at the same time, deeply lament that His Majesty has not been advised to call our immediate attention to the repeal of those injurious laws, which prevent a free trade in corn, so essentially necessary to the sustenance and comfort of the people, and to the prosperity of the state; and to assure His Majesty, that we will proceed without the least delay to the consideration of that most important subject.

To congratulate His Majesty on the progress made in the last Parliament, in the revision of the civil and criminal laws, and to assure His Majesty, that this House will assiduously direct their attention to the further correction of the severity of the criminal laws, and to the revision of a system, in which a great degree of uncertainty exists as to men's rights, and under which justice can only be obtained at an enormous expense, and with vexatious delay.

To express to His Majesty the necessity of our taking into early consideration the constitution of this House, with a view of rendering it

what it ought to be—the real representative of the people, instead of its being, as at present, to a considerable extent, the representative of partial interests, and of a comparatively small number of individuals.

To express to His Majesty our regret that His Majesty has not been advised to recommend the state of Ireland to the consideration of this House; and to assure His Majesty that of all the subjects of our deepest interest, there is none we have more at heart than the oppressed and alarming condition of the Irish nation. Excluded from their rights as British subjects, for no other crime than an adherence to the worship of their fathers, their feelings are excited and exasperated; and while the majority of the people are stigmatized and degraded for their religion, the nation enjoys neither mutual confidence nor domestic quiet; and must continue in a state of disaffection, discord, and anarchy, until their grievances are redressed.

That your faithful Commons further regard with the most serious apprehension, the continuance of a policy which produces in the Irish people, a feeling of hostility to the English Government, inconsistent with that unity of interest which should subsist in an united kingdom; and this House will, therefore, take into immediate consideration the best means for speedily redressing their grievances, as the only effectual mode of conciliating their affections,

and inseparably cementing the union of the two countries.

To thank His Majesty, for having been graciously pleased to call Parliament together at this early period, that with these important labours and duties in contemplation, we may have time to make the requisite inquiries into all the estimates, before the usual time of voting the supplies of the year.

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This amendment, like that of LORD KING, leaves the main, the *paper-money*, wholly untouched. And, if the interest of the Debt, if the currency, if these remain, what folly to talk of *reducing taxes*! And, if you do not reduce taxes, what folly to talk of *cheap corn*! Without distinctly proposing, that the interest on the Debt shall be reduced, all is *pretence*, all is *sham*, when men talk of "*economy*." They are not sincere. They do not mean any thing that they say. So that this *rigmarole*, called "*an amendment*," did, in fact, amount to nothing; it pointed at nothing that seemed practicable; every man that

heard it knew this; and, therefore, it attracted no attention. Little more can be said of LORD KING'S amendment, in the Lords. Indeed his Lordship actually proposes measures for *perpetuating the infernal system of Quaker bank notes!* A "noble" idea, this, to be sure! Why, all men who wish to see monopolizers cease to rob the people, wish, of course, to see the *last hour* of that fraudulent paper-money, by means of which the monopolizers commit the robbery; but, Lord King wants the base swindle to go on for ever!

In the speech of the DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, on Tuesday, and in that of Mr. LEYCESTER, on Wednesday, we have *other ideas*. These speeches are of the utmost importance, especially that of Mr. LEYCESTER. They come from persons *deeply interested* in the events which are manifestly approaching; and, it is my bounden duty

to point them out to the best attention of my readers. The attacks on the Ministers and their replies are nothing, when compared to the contents of these speeches. I shall have very little room for remark, at present; but, indeed, these speeches will speak for themselves. I must, in the case of the Duke, give Lord Liverpool's *answer*, and in that of Mr. LEYCESTER, the speech and motion of Mr. WESTERN.

The Duke of Buckingham said, that agreeing, as he did, with the Address, he wished to state, in a very few words, the grounds upon which he gave his assent to it, and the limits within which he confined his approbation of it. He could not approve of the policy or propriety of painting, in deeper colours than necessary, the difficulties and the distresses under which the country laboured, yet the magnitude of those difficulties and distresses could not be denied. It was not his wish to exaggerate those difficulties, nor could it be the wish of their Lordships to do so; all he wished was, a discreet, sober, and steady view of those difficulties, in order that not a moment might be lost—and he felt that not a moment was to be lost—

in altering that system to which he firmly believed all the distresses and calamities of the country were to be traced. The difficulties under which the country laboured were not to be attributed to any Administration in particular—they were wholly attributable to the system which had subsisted ever since the year 1793—which, ever since that time, had been working mischief—which had twice thrown the country from the highest pitch of prosperity down to the lowest depths of distress. So long as that system was continued, he was persuaded the country could never prosper; nothing, he was persuaded, could save the country from ruin, but an entire alteration of that system. Of that system it might be said—if he might be allowed to use so figurative an expression—that it had again plunged us into the depths of ruin, from the top of the wave to which the commercial tempest had raised us. It would be impossible for him in that desultory discussion to enter into any thing like a detailed view of the subject; he wished, on the present occasion, merely to express his belief and conviction, that our commercial and agricultural difficulties arose out of the state of the currency of the country, and that to an alteration in the state of the currency, they could alone look for relief. It was the disproportion between the paper and the metallic currency that had occasioned high prices, and produced commercial difficulties, which could only be remedied by an open

competition in the market, instead of the system of treating with the Bank alone, which the Government had hitherto pursued. He was persuaded, that the true principle of relief was to be found in the adjustment of the metallic and paper currency, in such proportions as experience might prove to be necessary, in order to prevent gold from being driven out of the country. To restore the currency to that healthy state, and to settle the proportions which ought to be established between the metallic and paper currency, the Government ought not to communicate merely with the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, but with the Merchants and Traders of the City. His feelings, on this part of the subject, had been excited by the manner in which His Majesty's Ministers had acted on the question of Free Trade. He could not see, nor had he ever been able to see, the reason why the question of the trade in farming, should be separated from the question of the other trades and manufacturing interests of the country. What had been the principle on which his Majesty's Ministers acted in establishing what, in common parlance, was called the Free Trade of the country? They were not starting in a fair race with the rest of Europe; for, unfortunately, when the amount of taxation under which this country laboured was taken into consideration, it would be found that our manufacturers were wholly unable to compete with the foreigner. The country

looked to his Majesty's Ministers for relief, and it became absolutely imperative upon his Majesty's Ministers to bring forward some specific measure, in order to effect that relief which the country expected at their hands. His Majesty's Ministers possessed the confidence of the country, and in return for that confidence it was hoped, expected, and believed, *that they would bring forward some measure—not to provide for high or low prices, for it was neither the interest nor the wish of the farmer to have high prices, but to place the trade in Corn on the same footing as the other trades and manufactures of the country*, protected only by such duties as might enable the British farmer to compete with the foreigner. Every man who knew any thing of this important subject, knew well that the farmers did not wish for high prices; what they wanted was, not high prices, but stability of prices; such a stability as might enable them in common with other traders, to buy and sell their commodities with confidence and security. He repeated, that what the country looked for—and he wished again and again to impress it on his Majesty's Ministers,—was, that they would bring forward some specific measures which might attain the great end of putting our commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests on the same footing of free trade, regulated by such protecting duties as would enable them all to enter into fair competi-

tion with the foreigner. All measures short of this would be inadequate to relieve the distresses of the country; *such a measure could alone save the country from ruin, and without it, it would be in vain to look for a restoration of that prosperity and pre-eminence which this country once enjoyed above the rest of the nations of Europe.*

Lord Liverpool said, that it was not his intention to make any observations on what had been thrown out by the Noble Duke (the Duke of Buckingham), with respect to the important subjects of the Currency and the Corn Laws. From the Noble Duke's opinions with respect to the Currency, he (the Earl of Liverpool) *had the misfortune entirely to differ.* This, however, was not the moment for entering into the discussion of that subject, neither was it the time for discussing another important subject, which would require the most serious consideration of Parliament—the subject of the Corn Laws. Looking to the peculiar circumstances under which Parliament was assembled, and to the attendance which was to be expected at that period of the year, it certainly would not be consistent with what the Government owed to the country, if, in a Parliament convened in the month of November for a specific object, they were to bring forward so extensive and important a measure. He had now risen to give notice, and he wished it to be distinctly understood, that at the earliest convenient day

after the recess, it was his intention to call the attention of that House to the important subject of the Corn Laws.

Now, what the DUKE means, I do not clearly see. When he talks of making the *metallic equal to the paper-money in value*, he seems to have the *lowering of the standard* in view! That never can be, as I have frequently proved as clearly as daylight. However, here we have a nobleman, who is most deeply interested in the matter, calling for a *total change* as to the currency. But, Mr. LEYCESTER comes, at once, to the *true point*. Mr. WESTERN, on Wednesday, moved an *Amendment* to the Address, and, on that motion Mr. LEYCESTER uttered this important speech, the first mark of good sense and resolution that I have seen in any *Landowner* for a long time.

Mr. Western said, he rose for the purpose of proposing to the House an *Amendment* to the Address. He was induced to offer himself to the attention of the House from the necessity of filling up what appeared to

him a very material omission in the Speech from the Throne. The Address now before the House adverted to the distressed state of the manufacturing classes throughout the kingdom; but it wholly omitted to notice the equally distressed state of the agricultural classes, although the labourers in agriculture were suffering under an extreme depression, arising from the burthens to which they were exposed. He thought it more necessary to advert to their situation, because the Speech lamented extremely the degree of distress prevalent amongst the manufacturing poor; and this exclusive sympathy had a direct tendency to confirm an opinion which unhappily prevailed, that the agricultural classes were in a state of high prosperity, and were flourishing at the expense of the manufacturing interests. Such an opinion did most unfortunately prevail among the manufacturing labourers, although nothing could be more unfounded or unjust; and the tendency of the Speech was undoubtedly to confirm the error. They had even heard such an opinion expressed by a Worthy Alderman in that House, though nothing could be more calamitous than that the different classes should be placed in a state of hostile feeling to each other, or that they should be taught to think, that the prosperity of the one was the adversity of the other. It was important to fill up the omission in the Address, since the agricul-

tural classes were unquestionably in a state of the greatest possible difficulty. He could assure the House, what indeed so many of the Members knew by personal experience, that the agricultural poor were in a state in which they could scarcely struggle with the burthens that oppressed them—they were scarcely able to pay the very reduced rents that had been remitted to them by their landlords. Capital employed in agriculture had never made such inadequate returns as at the present moment, and the labourers in agriculture were never worse paid. They were in that unfortunate predicament, that no adequate demand existed for their labour. They were reduced to such a deplorable situation, that they were obliged to entreat for any employment, and at almost any wages, although formerly there had existed a great demand for that which was their capital or property, viz. their labour. Such was their state; but he could tell the House, that their calamities were increasing. The poor-rates were becoming higher, and he believed that danger was to be apprehended, unless a material change could be effected in their circumstances. If their condition were not soon improved, the House would find the agricultural labourers in a similar state to that of the manufacturing classes at the present moment. It was important, therefore, that the House should not

suffer it to go forth, and which the Speech implied, that they entertained an idea that the manufacturing poor were suffering exclusively. The Address to the Speech would confirm the impression under which the manufacturers were labouring, that their sufferings were in consequence of the undue gains and prosperity of the agriculturists. He was not of opinion that the present price of grain was inadequate. He thought the remunerating price depended upon the burthens to which the producers were exposed. He contended, that at the present moment the price of grain was lower in comparison to the charges imposed upon agriculture, than it ever had been in any period of the history of the country. He would compare it with the prices antecedent to the war commencing in 1793, and which were as high, within three or four shillings, as the prices of the present hour. Yet at that period 16,000,000*l.* was the full extent of the taxes, whilst at present, the taxes amounted to sixty millions. Could any body doubt that this weight of taxation equally pressed upon every branch of industry? It bore exactly in the ratio of its total amount, and thence arose the difference between the former and the present condition of the agricultural poor. He denied that it was the price of grain which distressed the manufacturing population. Their sufferings arose

from other causes, to which he did not wish at the present moment to advert. He had already stated his opinions upon the subject, and he might have an opportunity of again stating his views of the causes of the difficulties under which the country was labouring. He did, however, wish the House, as well as the manufacturing interests, to recollect, that, only one year ago, the manufacturing poor were in a state of prosperity, and the price of wheat was then 10s. more than at present. The price of bread had little to do with the present state of the manufacturing interests, for when wheat was high the manufacturing interests were well off. It was really too much to impose upon the House a belief that the price of grain had any thing to do with the distresses of either the manufacturing or mercantile classes. The Speech ought to have declared to the House, the determination to investigate the causes which had led to the alternations of prosperity and adversity—alternations, the most perplexing, the most distressing, and the most destructive to the happiness of the people, which had occurred since the termination of the war in 1815. He should have thought it the very first duty of a new Parliament, to undertake this task. Every body well knew that antecedent to that war, the commerce, agriculture, and manufactures of the country, were in a state of prosperity, and were progressively

improving. What had interrupted that progress? Let Ministers state to the country what were the causes which had thrown every interest of the community into a situation of unparalleled distress—into a state of calamity much more intense than had ever been experienced in any of the most unfortunate and disastrous contests in which the country had ever been engaged. Having so far stated his views, he should now content himself with moving an Amendment to the Speech from the Throne, to the following effect:—

Your Majesty's faithful Commons feel it their duty to represent to your Majesty, and at the same time to express their deep regret, that the Agricultural classes, though not suffering in the degree they did a few years ago, particularly in the year 1822, are yet in a state of severe pressure, from the heavy burthens to which they are exposed. They will endeavour to trace the causes which have led to the dreadful alternations of prosperity and adversity which all the industrious classes have experienced since the termination of the war in 1815, and they trust they shall discover the means of restoring the Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures of the country to the same condition of prosperity and progressive improvement in which they were steadily advancing antecedent to that period.

Mr. *Leycester* rose to second the Amendment. He was extremely sorry that the subject of the Corn Laws was not to be brought to an

immediate decision, and he saw no reason for such delay and procrastination. It was the more necessary to meet the difficulties immediately, from the delusion which occupied the public mind upon this topic. For ten years the country had prospered under the Corn Laws, and the present difficulties arose from the financial measures of Government, and were not to be traced to the non-importation of foreign corn. What would have been the amount of corn imported, had the trade been open? According to Mr. Jacobs, the total value of corn that might have been imported, would have been about 1,200,000*l.* If it were supposed that the whole of this had been paid for in British manufactures, who could imagine that it would have prevented distress, so extensive as that which was known to exist at the present moment? Our manufacturers had already glutted every market of Europe with their produce, and this was one cause of their distress. Another cause was, the policy of Ministers, which had had the effect of increasing production, and of diminishing the means of consumption. The financial measures of Government, in relation to the currency and to the Sinking Fund, had also tended to produce the present difficulties. It was a gross delusion to attempt to trace those difficulties to the Corn Laws. He doubted very much if the repeal of the Corn Laws would have the effect of bene-

fitting the condition of any workmen, or of diminishing the price of bread. As long as foreign supplies were added to the undiminished home growth, the price of corn would be cheaper; but the effect of those supplies would be, to dispossess the home grower of his occupation, and the price of corn would, consequently, become higher than before. If a low price of corn were to become permanent, it would not benefit the workmen, for wages would be reduced. Wages that were proportioned to low prices of corn, were not so advantageous to labourers, as wages proportioned to high prices. The latter gave them a greater command of other articles—tea and sugar, for instance. The price of corn was an infinite decimal in the aggregate of prices. He ridiculed the idea that had been circulated, that eight shillings per quarter added to wheat, on importation, would cause a dead loss to the community of fifteen millions. He should like to know what became of this fifteen millions—where this deficient sum had come from? He considered this 15,000,000*l.* to be a mere Caledonian chimera. He thought there *was no other way of relieving the distresses of the country, but by reducing the taxes.* If the Assessed, the Malt, the Leather Taxes, were to be repealed—if the Stamp Duty upon tenants' leases, were to be taken off; if the Englishman were *no longer precluded from employing*

his own lands in his own way, the protection afforded to the landed interests might be removed, without any objection on the part of the landed proprietors. If Ministers objected to this reduction—if they talked of the ragged state of the revenue, he would remind them that revenue relief was not revenue loss. If they wished to carry their important measure relative to the Corn Laws, *they must adopt proper means.* It was not possible to suppose that the landed interests would suffer themselves to be sacrificed, not for the good of the workmen, for whom they would cheerfully sacrifice themselves, *but for the good of the fundholders who were already too well off.* Were they to be sacrificed *for the benefit of the army and navy, who were already well enough off; or for the advantage of the placemen and pensioners, who were already too well off?* Were they to be sacrificed for the benefit of the *master manufacturers, who had no right to be made noblemen and gentlemen by turning noblemen and gentlemen into beggars; or were they to fall a sacrifice to the Germans, who*

were in high spirits at the prospect of being so soon able to pick John Bull's pockets?

That was well said! It was said like an *English Gentleman*, a man of *sense*, and a man of *spirit*. These are sentiments that I have put forth a thousand times over. The Corn-Bill has been the *bane* of the Nobility and Gentlemen; and, if they still cling to it, it must be their *total ruin!* They chose that Bill, instead of choosing a reduction of taxes: they chose *high prices*, and not *low taxes*.—But, I have no time for further remark. Here are all the great subjects *fairly started*; and we shall have plenty of time to discuss them.

WM. COBBETT.

AMERICAN TREES AND SHRUBS;

AND ALSO,

APPLE TREES, AND STRAWBERRY, AND
ASPARAGUS, PLANTS.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

My *Locust-Trees* are, this year, finer than I ever had them before, in spite of the great drought of the summer. They were sown in *May*; and, in *October*, they formed a *coppice*! When I came back from *Preston*, in the first week of *July*, they were about *four inches* high; when I returned from my "*Rural Ride*," in the last days of *October*, they formed a *coppice*, not less, on an average, taking in the top lobe of leaves, than *six feet* high. In short, a *wood*, which would have been a great ornament to any gentleman's house; a *wood*, and a fine *wood*, and standing upon a piece of ground, which had been as bare as a board, only about four months before; for the seed did not begin to come up, until

about the middle of *June*. I am satisfied, that if the trees had been *thinned out* to *four feet apart*, leaving the stoutest standing, they would have been *hop-poles*, twenty feet long, at the end of five years; and, as there would have been 2,800 to an acre, they would, at only *6d.* each, have been worth 70*l.* an acre; but, as our best English poles last only *four years*, and as these would last *twenty years*, these would, surely, be worth more than *twice* as much as our best *ash-poles*. The worth would, then, be 140*l.* an acre; and, if my nursery had been in *Kent*, near *Maidstone* or *Canterbury*, I would have left one acre out of my *4½ acres* to grow to *hop-poles*.

Of the durability of the Locust

wood, proofs upon proofs have been given. MICHAUX, in his very fine work on American Trees, tells us, that *coppices* of Locusts are cultivated on the GARONNE; that these are cut once in *seven years*; that the stoutest parts are split into two, or four; that they are used as *vine-props*, or stakes; and that they last, in this capacity, for *twenty years*. There are, at my shop in Fleet-street, first, a *post*, being, indeed, a *little tree*, about eighteen inches round, which I brought from Long Island, and which had stood out of doors (as my published certificates prove) for more than *eighty years*. Another *squared post*, which had stood *twenty-eight years*. A *stake*, about the size of my wrist, which had stood out of doors *thirty years*. Some striking proofs, of the same sort, were produced, last fall, at a meeting of the *Bath and West of England Agricultural Society*, the Marquis of Lansdown being in the chair. I have before published so many, many proofs of the great importance, the incalcu-

lable importance of this tree, as *naval timber*, that I need not repeat what I have said on that subject. It is as *hop-poles* that this wood will make its way first of all; and, if I had twenty acres of land, between TONBRIDGE and MAIDSTONE, I would quickly show what a source of wealth there is in this tree. My land *here* is good, and it was well trenched and manured but, the land in part of Kent that I have just mentioned, is better. I have, in my late "*RIDES*," mentioned the Locust plantations of my LORD FOLKESTONE, at Coleshill, in Berkshire. They were, on an average, 16 feet high after being 29 months in the ground; and, they were nothing like so fine plants as those which my *first*, or even my *second* size, *now are*. In two more years, they will be fine hop-poles; and, if they were in Kent, they would be worth 170*l.* an acre. For, mind, it is not only *their durability*, but, in many cases, the *saving of the crop*. STORMS come, and when the poles are heavily loaded, sweep

them down in a dreadful manner ; because, as many of the poles are *partly rotten*, they *break* at the ground, or at some part, and the havoc is truly lamentable to behold. It happened thus, this year, at Farnham, where my friend, Mr. KNOWLES, lost, actually lost, as he calculated, *two tons of hops* by a storm that came just before the picking time ; those two tons of hops would (after paying expenses) have sold for about 240*l.* ; and of which hops he would have lost hardly any, if he had had Locust-poles ; for, if a pole, split into two, or four, will last *twenty years* as a vine-prop, how long will it last as a pole, unsplit ?

As to the *quick growth* of the Locust, I beg, first, to refer the reader to an excellent little pamphlet, just published by LONGMAN & Co., written by Mr. WITHERS, of HOLT, in Norfolk ; a pamphlet worthy of the attention of every landowner in England. Mr. WITHERS has made divers experiments, and he has given an account of them in a

manner, with a degree of public-spirit, that do him great honour, as well in his character of planter as in that of an Englishman ; it being manifest, that he can have no motive but that of the good of his country, and of his countrymen in general. His account is short, neat, plain, unassuming, and full of interest.

I last year published an account of the growth of the Locust, *as compared with that of other common trees* ; but, as that account was so very interesting, so full as to the point in question, and authentic beyond the possibility of doubt, I shall insert this account again here ; for, I deem it a real, and most *sacred duty*, to neglect nothing that I think has a tendency to promote the making of these plantations. The account was as follows :—Many gentlemen doubted of the quick growth of the Locust *in England*, and thought, that the trees which I referred to at BOTLEY were *singular instances*, the effect of my own very great pains, and of ground extraordina-

rily good in its nature, and prepared at uncommon expense. In some degree this supposition was correct. But, as was seen in my *Register of the 22d of October last*, I have now taken the plantation of Mr. GUNTER, at EARL'S COURT, not a mile from Kensington. This plantation was made FIFTEEN YEARS AGO. It consists of *Locusts, Scotch firs, Sicamores, Limes, Spanish Chestnuts, Beeches, Ashes, and Oaks*. I have, by permission of Mr. GUNTER, had the trees of this plantation measured with great exactness. The whole of the trees were planted at one time. The soil is everywhere the same. The trees were mixed in the plantation; and, therefore, this is as fair a trial, as complete a proof, as can possibly exist. Each tree was measured to ascertain the INCHES round at the bottom, then round six feet up, then round 12 feet up, then round the biggest limb, and then the height of the tree, in FEET, was taken. In my Register of October 22d, I published the dimensions of every single tree; but now, to save room, I shall only give the average dimensions of each sort of tree; so that here we have an account, from which a comparison can be made in a moment. The reader will be sur-

prised to see the vast superiority of the growth of the Locust, over even the softest and most fast-growing of our English trees; but there are the trees to be seen by any gentleman that will apply to Mr. GUNTER'S Bailiff, who, I believe, planted the trees. And, as to the soil, it is likely to be good; but it is the same for all the sorts. Look, then, at this table. See the vast difference. See one limb of every Locust nearly as big round as the bottom of the trunk of every oak. See the Locusts, at 12 feet up, as big round as the Ash, at the ground. See the Locust, in all the different girths, a great deal MORE THAN DOUBLE the average of all the other trees taken together; and, finally, see the Locust twenty-seven feet high, while the average of all the other trees is less than eighteen feet.

SORT OF TREE.	Inches round at bottom.	Inches round 6 feet up.	Inches round 12 feet up.	Inches round a limb.	Height of the tree, in feet.
Locust.....	31	25	12	7	27
Scotch Fir.....	16	10	5	2	17
Sicamore.....	15	10	5	3	22
Lime.....	17	8	5	2	18
Spanish Chestnut....	19	14	12	2	19
Beech.....	12	9	5	—	19
Ash.....	12	10	5	1	17
Oak.....	11	7	4	—	12

This point is, then, settled; and it is here proved, that it is an error to suppose, that quick-growing trees are, for that reason, trees of

soft and perishable timber. It is certain, that the American *red cedar*, and the *live oak*, which are everlasting timber, are very *slow* growers; and our *oak* is also a *slow* grower, as will be seen above. Our *yew* is the same, and it is everlasting. But our *elder*, which is, when young, the *very fastest grower that we have*, is, though it gets to but little size, as durable as the *yew* or the *locust*. Hence the old rhyming saying of the country people:

“ An *elder-stake* and *yew-hether*

“ Make a hedge to last for ever.”

The *Locust* is not a tree to thrive to a very *old* age. It is in its prime in about thirty or forty years. There are many in Kew Gardens *three feet* through; and I bought, a little while ago, two very large butts, cut down in the garden at the *Stable Yard*, St. James's Park. These, which are now lying at Kensington, near Mr. LAMB's saw-pit, are, I should think, full *three feet* through; and there is a *Locust-tree*, in the garden of a school, formerly kept by a Miss Tasker, at Brook-Green, Hammersmith, with a trunk *ten feet* round, and guessed to be *fifty-four feet* high. But, one great excellence of this tree is, it is fit for use at any age above four or

five years. At this first age, it will do for *stakes*. It has no *sappy* part. Mr. GUNTER's trees would now make as good *Locust-pins* as any older tree. So that, as to what age the tree will *continue* to thrive, is of no consequence at all. If Mr. GUNTER's trees were now to be cut down, the *fourteen* *Locusts* would be worth *ten times* as much as all the rest of the plantation, though they make about a *hundred and sixty* in number. What, then! will the Government send to America for *Locust-pins* while they may have them grow in WOOLMER FOREST, in about ten or fifteen years? Will they not plant these trees? It will be done, at last, in spite of the pretty gentlemen, if not with their good will. They must, however, take care what *seed* they get. There are several sorts of *Locusts*, that I know of, and they are all called *Locusts* in America. As to getting the seed from *France*, where, as well as in England, the sorts have been planted *promiscuously*, and without knowing any thing of the qualities of the wood, such seed never can be relied on. I do not know the seed, of some of the sorts, one from the other; but I know the *plants* the moment they appear above ground.

I have put the plants that I now

have for sale into FIVE SIZES, and I sell them as follows:—

- 1st size... 12s. a hundred.
- 2d 9s. a hundred.
- 3d 6s. 6d. a hundred.
- 4th 4s. 6d. a hundred.
- 5th 3s. a hundred.

All but the last size are fit to go, at once, into plantations. The last size ought to stand a year in Nursery, IN GOOD GROUND, KEPT CLEAN, in rows at 2 feet apart, and the plants at 6 inches apart. Cut down to the ground in April, and, if kept CLEAN, and the GROUND GOOD, they will be five feet high, and as big round at bottom as my thumb (not a lady's nor a man milliner's) next October; and will be ready on the spot to plant out. I will make any bet, that I cause a thousand of these to produce a thousand full-sized hop-poles, in seven years from this day. I have some now in my nursery, which were so small and short, last spring, as to escape notice in some beds, the seeds of which lie two years in the ground, and which then little plants are now an inch through at the bottom, and are five or six feet high. But, to plant out at once, the stouter the plant, if a seedling,

the better. Any of the sizes, however, are quite fit for planting out directly.

The other trees and shrubs that I have are as follows:

- No. 1. WHITE ASH (*Fraxinus Americana*).
- 2. WHITE OAK (*Quercus Alba*).
- 3. BLACK OAK (*Quercus tinctoria*).
- 4. HICKORY (*Juglans tomentosa*).
- 5. HONEY LOCUST (*Gleditsia triacanthos*).
- 6. GUM TREE (*Liquidambar styraciflua*).
- 7. MAPLE (*Acer rubrum*).
- 8. PERSIMON (*Diospiros virginiana*).
- 9. TUPELO (*Nyssa*).
- 10. CATALPA (*Bignonia Catalpa*).
- 11. HORNBEAN (*Carpinus Americana*).
- 12. IRON WOOD (*Carpinus Ostrya*).
- 13. LARGE FLOWERING DOGWOOD (*Cornus Florida*).
- 14. ALTHEA FRUTEX (*Hibiscus Syriacus*).
- 15. FOX GRAPE (*Vitis Vulpina*).
- 16. CHICKEN GRAPE.
- 17. CLEINING TRUMPET FLOWER (*Bignonia Radicans*).

18 NETTLEWOOD.

19. SNOW-DROP-TREE (*Ha-
lesia*).

In packing these up, I merely tie on the *Number*, without putting the name; and, gentlemen will please to order so many plants of *such a number*.—As far as No. 8 inclusive, are *Forest Trees*; all excellent of their kind, all fine plants, and in the best possible state. Some of them ought to go into nursery for a year; but, the *White Ash*, the *Walnut*, the *Maple*, the *Honey Locust*, may all go out directly. The *White Ash* is a most valuable tree; far, very far, surpassing our ash; more *clean*, more *tough*, and grows to a very great height and with great rapidity.

All these *Forest Trees* I sell at 5s. a hundred, and all the *Shrubs* (of which I shall speak more fully another time) at *sixpence a plant*. Some of these shrubs are very curious, and several of them I have never seen in England before.—The *CATALPA* and the *ALTHEA FRUTEX*, I sell at the price of the *Forest Trees*. The former is a middle sized tree, and the latter a large shrub. Both are very beautiful, in leaf as well as in flower; and, this last year, they have been as beautiful as in Ame-

rica. There is, in *Grey's gardens*, a *Catalpa* which, they say, was planted by *Lord Bacon*, and which was in full bloom this last summer. I am going to plant *two hedges* (two hundred yards long each) at the back of two flower-borders, divided by a walk, which hedges are to be of *Althea Frutexas*. I shall plant them a yard apart, and, I think, I shall have, for my *twenty shillings' worth of plants*, one of the greatest shows of flowers that ever eye beheld. The plants being from seed, gathered from plants of all colours, from quite white to deep red, including striped of all sorts, will produce a vast variety of flower; and, the flowers come *when all other shrubs have done blowing*; like the *Catalpa*, the *Althea's* leaves look the greener for the heat; and both send forth their fine flowers, when all vegetation is becoming of a dull hue.—The *CORNUS FLORIDA* (No. 13.) is mentioned by me in my *GARDENING BOOK*, as a shrub which would be most desirable in England. It is an *Underwood*; but, it will grow to 40 feet high. Its usual height is about 20 feet. It has a *large white, or whitish, flower*; but it is always nearly white. This flower is full blown *before any leaf begins*

to appear on any other tree, even before the leaves begin to appear on the *Birch* or the *Willow*. Its own leaves are preceded by its flowers; so that, in the spring, you see it shining in the woods, before there is any start even in the grass. It grows well under other trees; and, in England, it would be in bloom early in *March*. I have taken infinite pains to get these plants. These are from the third importation of seed; and the seed of these lay two years in the ground. The leaf of this shrub dies of a blood-red colour. So that, all taken together, this is a very fine shrub. Those I have are plants from seed this year, and ought to be kept one year in a Nursery.—The *two grapes* bear fruit enough, God knows, but not good for much. But, they climb up the loftiest trees, overtop them, creep along their limbs, and then hang down in festoons, forming one of the finest sights ever seen in the vegetable world. I have seen a fox-grape overtop a *White Oak*, a hundred feet high, and, when the leaves were on, completely hiding the oak, and nearly sweeping the ground with shoots descending from oak-limbs forty feet high. Excellent things these to plant (plant well) near the trunks of

stunted, sickly, or decaying trees, which you wish, in vain, were handsome instead of ugly.—They bear prodigiously; and, though the fruit will not ripen here, the bloom will perfume the air. Judge what growers they are, when mine, sown last April, are now fit to plant out.—Either sort will cover a lofty tree in a very few years.—I forgot to observe, that a clump of *Althea Frutesces*, on a grass plat; a round clump of a rod in diameter, the ground raised in the middle, and the plants kept to the height of about four feet, would be a very pretty thing, coming, as the flowers do, just when the sun has burnt up almost all other flowers. In a hedge they are very beautiful. They may be kept low by proper pruning. They come out into leaf very late, but, they pay amply for this by keeping, like the *Catalpa*, the bright fresh green of their leaves during all the hot weather, which is, indeed, a characteristic of all the American Trees.—The *BIGNONIA RADICANS* is that creeping plant, which runs up on the sides of houses, or walls, and bears great bunches of flowers, in the form of a trumpet.—I have not time to describe the other shrubs.

APPLE TREES.

My *sorts* are the same that they were last year; but, some of those who read this year, may, perhaps, not have seen the last year's list. The four first and the sixth are the only ones that I have had fruit from. But, from these I have, this year, from grafts put on in 1822, had very fine apples. From the FALL PIPPIN, which I think the finest of all, but which does not keep well beyond November, I have, this year, had as fine, if not finer than I ever saw in Yankee Land. I had 40 apples upon one tree, that weighed 32lbs. avoirdupoise weight. The tree was against a wall *nearly South*; but, the very finest I ever saw, grew on a tree on a *West* wall. There were but 12 on the tree; but these you might count at a distance of three or four hundred yards. I have never seen such fine fruit as these of the apple kind. My Newtown Pippins were not so fine, but the Greenings were nearly as fine as I ever saw. —As to the other sorts, I have not had any actual experience here, not having got the grafts till two years later, and not having been so anxious about them. —Of *Pears*

I have, this year, none for sale; but, I have now provided the means for having them in sufficient variety, and on *quince*-stocks, those being by far the best for espaliers, or for walls. —I have no Apple-Trees but from grafts of last Spring; but they are all very fine, clear from all canker, and well-rooted, just fit to be planted for espaliers, or walls; but, if for orchards, they should stand in a nursery a year or two, and be managed as I advised last year. —The *List* is as follows; and all the Trees are 2s. each. —I do not pretend to believe, that every one of these is a *good sort*; but, at any rate, they are all *NEW* to us, and that is something. —I have nineteen other sorts; but so few in number as to have none for sale this year. —I am just now going to plant one of each sort, as an espalier, to stand *to bear*; and, then, I shall *see* what they all are. —I said, two years ago, that I would, this year, produce a basket of apples to show against all the gardeners in England; and I certainly could have done it. —As a specimen of *the pains* that my Correspondent has taken in this

way, I give the following from his account of graffs, sent me last year: "IV. CONKLIN'S PIE-APPLE (a Seedling.)—This is "not fit to eat raw; but, for cooking, and especially for pies, it "has no rival. It is ready to "begin using by the middle of "July, and some of the apples "hang on the tree till the frost "comes, and will keep till January. The tree grows to be "very large, and bears prodigiously *every year*. Mr. CONKLIN has an orchard of *eighty acres*, every tree of which was "raised by him, and planted with "his own hands. He is seventy "years old, has read much about "orchards; he has, all his life, "been in quest of fine apples; "he has tasted apple-pies of hundreds of sorts of apples; and "he sends this sort to "Old England," hoping that it will please "thousands of apple-pie eaters, "after he is dead and gone."—My List was, and is, as follows:—

1. NEWTOWN PIPPIN. Large size, sometimes weighs a pound, greenish mottled skin, yellow flesh, very fine flavour, and keeps well to the end of March.

2. RHODE ISLAND GREENING. Large size, heavy, close texture, green skin, yellow flesh, very fine flavour, and keeps well till March.

3. FALL - PIPPIN. Large as the Newtown Pippin, yellowish skin, yellow flesh, very fine flavour, and keeps till Christmas.

4. SPITZENBERGH. Middle size, bright red skin, inside tinged with pink, of a tartish flavour, excellent for pies, keeps till April.

5. GOLDING. Large size, rich yellow colour, very fine flavour, and keeps well till April.

6. DOMINA. A middle-sized apple, deep red colour, a little flat-shaped at the ends, very full of juice, and good flavour, and keeps for a whole year, if necessary.

7. MATCHLESS. Of a lemon-colour, large, clear-skinned, rather pointed at the blossom end, very fine flavour, but does not keep longer than Christmas.

8. VANDEVERE. Middle size, red skin, flesh deep yellow, form that of an orange, keeps till March very well.

9. The BELLFLOWER is a large, beautiful, and excellent apple for the dessert and for cooking. It is of a pale but bright yellow colour; the cheek next the sun has sometimes a blush, but more frequently is without any red. The form is oblong, somewhat pointed at the blossom end; the ends are deeply indented. The flesh, is rich, juicy,

tender, and sprightly; it ripens late in October, and keeps well till February. From its beauty and excellence, it is the most popular apple in Philadelphia market. The tree grows very large and spreading; it should be trimmed high, or the limbs will touch the ground when in full bearing.

10. The BARRACK APPLE (for *Cider*) takes its name from the circumstance of the original trees having sprung up alongside of a *hay-barrack*. The apple is smallish, about the size of a hen's egg or less; oblong form; red colour; rather more *sweet* than sour. Most excellent for *Cider*, for which purpose only it is cultivated; mixed half and half with the *Harrison*, the *Cider* is inferior to none in the world. So says Mr. Squire.

11. The CAMPFIELD (for *Cider*) or NEWARK SWEETING, is next in reputation as a *cider* fruit to the *Harrison*, and it is usually mixed with that apple in equal parts when ground. The size is middling, the skin smooth, and with small indistinct yellow spots. The side from the sun a greenish yellow. The flesh is white, firm, sweet, and rich. The form is round, flattened, and somewhat sunk at the ends. The *cider* is very strong and highly flavoured, yielding

fourteen quarts of spirit from a barrel. The tree grows vigorously, and is uncommonly fruitful.

12. CONGRESS APPLE is of about a pound weight. Greenish yellow, slightly streaked with red toward the sun, a little tapering to the crown, deeply indented at the end, and has a short stalk. It is a fine, tart, juicy apple, good for cooking and for dessert, excellent for *drying*, ripe in September, keeps well till New Year. The grafts of this that I have sent, are from the original tree; therefore a great number of grafts, I should suppose, cannot be obtained until the lapse of some years at least.

13. DOCTOR APPLE is a very large, fair, and beautiful apple. The form is rather flat; the skin smooth, with a yellow ground, clouded and streaked with shades of red, with a few dark spots or clouds. The stem is very short, and both ends deeply indented. The flesh is tender, juicy, and highly flavoured, remarkably breaking; it ripens in October, and keeps well for several months.

14. HARRISON (for *Cider*). This is the most celebrated of the *cider*-apples of Newark in New Jersey; it is cultivated in high perfection, and to great extent in that neighbourhood, particularly on the

Orange Mountain. The shape rather long, and pointed toward the crown; and stalk long, hence it is often called the Long Stem. The ends are deeply hollowed; the skin is yellow, with many small but distinct black spots, which give a roughness to the touch. The flesh is yellow, rich, firm, and tough; the taste pleasant and sprightly, but rather dry. It produces a high-coloured, rich, and *sweet* cider, of great strength, commanding a high price at New York, frequently ten dollars and upwards, *per* barrel, when fine for bottling. The trees are certain bearers; the apples fall about the first of November; they are below the middle size, remarkably free from rot, and will keep well. Ten bushels are required for a barrel of cider. One barrel will produce 14 quarts of spirit. One tree of this kind, in the year 1817, in an orchard in Essex County, produced upwards of 100 bushels, 87 of which were gathered when full ripe; the others were fallen fruit, carefully measured to ascertain the quantity.

15. PENNOCK, a very large, fair, red apple, much admired as an early winter fruit. The form is singular. When standing on its end, the axis of the fruit inclines twelve or fifteen degrees

from the perpendicular line. The shape varies, but is generally flat. The skin a deep red, with small indistinct streaks of dull yellow and small black clouds, and light spots on the side next the sun. The flesh is pale yellow, rich, tender, juicy, and sweet; keeps well. The tree grows large and regular, spreading finely, with great beauty. It is a great and constant bearer. The apples command a high price in Philadelphia market.

16. POUND SWEETING is about the colour of the *Doctor*. The ground of a deeper yellow than the *Doctor*; it is also larger. It ripens early; is *VERY SWEET*. It is used to make apple sauce, (or apple butter, as the people call it,) for which purpose it is most excellent, as it requires no sugar; it is of course good for baking. In the neighbourhood of Yankees, they call it the baking apple. It sometimes weighs a pound.

17. RED STRIPE (for *Cider*) The fruit is rather small, the form oblong, flattened at the ends. The stem and crown both sunk; the skin is red, faintly streaked, and spotted with yellow. The flesh is yellow, rich, firm and dry; it hangs late, and requires to be matured by housing, to make the

finest Cider. The character of the Cider, when properly made, is very high, both for strength and flavour. The apple keeps well through the winter, and is much esteemed as an excellent kitchen fruit, in the latter part of the winter. This tree is of a handsome regular growth, and a great bearer; the opinion of dealers is, that this Cider is difficult to fine fit for bottling; when perfectly clear, amongst our finest liquors.

18. TENDER SWEETING (for Cider). Green, pretty good size, good for cooking, requires no sugar, makes good apple butter, and is good for Cider. It is very tender, almost as tender as a peach. Keeps well till Christmas.

19. MAMMOTH. The largest of all the apples in America. It weighs from 1 lb. to 2 lb. It is chiefly used for pies and sauce, for which use it is much esteemed.

20. LONG ISLAND SEEDLING (for Cider). The grafts of this sort were, by my direction, taken from a tree, which came from seed, and which stood (and stands) within a few rods of the house that I occupied in Long Island. The fruit is rather small; but it was excellent for Cider; and it always bore prodigious crops. The tree was straight in the trunk, and looked in winter like a forest

ree. I call it the *Long Island Seedling*; because it is necessary to give it a name, and it had none before.

21. LONG ISLAND CODLING.—I speak in the *Journal* of my Year's Residence, under date of 9 July, thus: "Apples to make puddings and pies, but our housekeeper does not know how to make an apple-pudding, she puts the pieces of apple amongst the batter! She has not read 'PETER PINDAR!' I have no other authority for calling these apples *Codlings*. They were the finest apples I ever saw for making puddings and pies. They were good to eat also, and they came early. They were the most valuable apples that we had. I never saw any of the sort that I know of, except in the orchard of the house wherein I lived. I therefore sent out to my friend to get me some of the cuttings from that orchard.

22. NEW JERSEY-SEEK-NO-FARTHER, is a red apple, of a pretty good size, of a very fine flavour.

23. MIDSUMMER APPLE. Fit to eat in July (in Long Island); a very fine apple, but not very large. It is the earliest apple to ripen.

24. Daniel's Cider Apple.

25. Brown's Cider Apple.

26. New Large Pearmain.

27. Aunt's Cider Apple.
28. Beer's Fancy.
29. Hendrickson's Great Pippin.
30. Newark King.
31. Magnum Bonum.
32. Father Abraham. (Cider Apple.)
33. Sweet Russet.
34. Michael Henry.
35. Eusopus.
36. Priestley.
37. Newark Pippin.
38. Virginian Crab.

All those, which are not called *Cider-apples*, are *eating-apples*. They have all been selected by my Correspondent, who is a very intelligent and active man, and

who, in addition to his great desire to oblige me, has, he being an Englishman, a desire to assist in every thing likely to be beneficial to England. He has spared no pains in going about the country, to make his selection, and I am sure, that he has sent no sort which he has not deemed excellent. The names are capricious enough. Some of them are those of the first raisers from seed. Others given from political motives. *Michael Henry*, for instance, is the name of a famous old *Revolution man*; and we all know the origin of that of *Priestley*.—But this does not affect the quality of the fruit.

STRAWBERRY-PLANTS.

THERE is a very fine Strawberry, called "**KEEN'S SEEDLING**," it having been first raised, from seed, by a Mr. KEEN at Isleworth. This is deemed *the finest of all Strawberries*. The raiser has, very deservedly, made a considerable fortune by it. The plants sold, at first, for a *guinea each*; they soon fell to a crown; but, only three years ago, the *market-gardeners* bought them at a *shilling*

a *plant*. They are now pretty common; but, still there are great numbers of persons who have them not, and especially at a distance from London. Therefore, as I have abundance of these plants, any gentleman, who may have trees sent him, may, if he choose, have some of these fine Strawberry Plants, *put up and sent with the trees*.—I want to get nothing by them, and merely wish to oblige

the tree-planters; but, they cannot well cost me less than *half a crown a hundred*, tied and packed up and every thing; and this, therefore, is what I shall charge for them. It is said, that Mr. KEEN, who was little more than a day-labouring gardener, has made *twenty thousand pounds* by this plant, which he did not get, however, like a miscreant Jew, "merely by watching the turn of the market," but by *many many years* attentive sowing and raising of thousands of Strawberry plants from seed, and watching their bearing, to discover that, which, at last, he so deservedly found. This is a *large*

high-coloured strawberry; and is, I believe, the *greatest bearer*, and has the *finest flavour* of all the strawberries we know of. And it is, into the bargain, the best for *forcing* in hot-houses. For my own part, I like the *Hautbois* (that is, *high-stalked*), which most people do not; but, of all other strawberries, I have never seen any thing to equal the KEEN SEEDLING; and I hereby beg Mr. KEEN to accept my share of those public thanks which are his due. The reader will perceive that *all nurserymen* now have this strawberry, else, I certainly would not sell the plants.

BESIDES THE ABOVE,

I have a fine sort of HAUTBOIS, and a Strawberry called the
KEW-PINE.

ASPARAGUS PLANTS.

IN my AMERICAN GARDENER, under the head, ASPARAGUS, I remarked how fine it was in America, and said I would try it here. I got some seed last year, and sowed it. The plants are very fine. They are fit to

go into beds directly; and I sell them at half a crown a hundred. My ground is *good*, to be sure; but I have never before seen plants like these at one year old. We certainly make too great a *fuss* about "as-

paragus beds." The Americans merely throw some sea-sand, or any sand, over their plants, once in a year or two; and never use any dung on the ground; and their crops are prodigious, though the frost goes four feet into the ground. I shall certainly try some in the Yankee style. I shall dig my ground deep, make it very rich, and plant my plants in rows about a foot apart, and cover them with four inches of earth. I cannot believe, that they really stand in need of more. Every one that goes to America admires the Asparagus, which grows in almost every garden, and, God knows, with very

little care; and I am sure, that their ground is not half so rich as ours. It seems to me an unnatural thing to cover the plants with so much earth. It must enfeeble them, and must deduct from the flavour of the shoot. The thing which we eat is bleached by the earth; and that must rob it of its natural taste.— These plants can be very conveniently sent to any distance. They do not easily receive injury, unless kept out of the ground a long while. If the ground be not ready for them, you have only to throw them down, and throw some earth upon them, till the ground be ready.